of the city.

The Victoria gold fields continued productive.

The following return gives the quantity of gold delivered from the Victoria fields at Melbourne, by the government and private escorts, in the first for

	moderns of the present year :	Ounces.
	January	.186,015
	February	.172,329
	March	169,654
	April	.161,431
	Total In the corresponding months of 1852 the of the same fields was as follows:—	.689,429 produce
		Ounces.
۲	January	64,834
	February	56,108
		51 865

gings, by government escort, viz :-

Making a total brought down by escorts of . 248,552
To this must be added 20,121 onness brought down last week, completing the returns to the 25th of May, making the whole amount for April and May, 268,673 ounces. The value of geld shipped to London in the present year, at £3 15s. per ounce, comes to £3,382,963 16s. sterling.

American Visitors in Paris

American Visiters in Parts.

Names of American visiters entered at the banking house of Livingston, Wells & Co., Paris, for the week ending August 17, 1853:—

Mr. Barksdaie, St. L. uts.

Dr. Howard, New York.

J. P. Howard, do.

J. A. Rockwell, Norwich,
J. Edwards, New York.

W. B. Ogden, Chicego, Ill.,
W. B. Ogden, Chicego, Ill.,
W. Miss A. Pavens, New York,
W. B. Ogden, Chicego, Ill.,
Miss Elb Kirby, do.

M. T. Beers, New York,
M. E. Paris, New York,
M. B. Devenson, Charlesto an,
M. W. Evans, New Jorsey,
W. H. Steronson, U. S. N.,
New York,
W. H. Steronson, U. S. N.,
New York,
W. H. Steronson, U. S. N.,
New York,
W. Tucker and fausily,
A. A. Davies, Harlford, Ct.,
Mr. Bartsdaie, S. L. uts.

M. T. Beers, New York,
M. W. Evans, New Jorsey,
W. H. Steronson, U. S. N.,
New York.
W. Tucker and fausily,
A. Rookenel, Charleston,
E. Pe Leon, New York,
J. J. H. Warren,
Troy, i. B. Livingston,
i. A. Ruthren,
do.
i. W. Tucker and family,
Asson Downes, Waterbury,
T. P. Downes, Harriford, Ct.
R. Rovened, Charles tran
E. Fo Leon, New York,
J. A. Veisin, Jr.,
do
F. M. Rotch,
do
C. Thorne,
Washington, S. Thorne, do Miss Marry, Washington, Miss Hernden, Virginia,

Tros.
J. Haviland, New York,
A. Johnson, Philadelphia,
John Lambert,
do.
W. E. Johnston, M. S.; Ohio. Flarkets.

Baravia June 23 — Freight has a downward tendency, on account of the arrival of several vessels seeking it. 50 12 for rice, and 41 10 for sugar, to the continant, is the ruling rate. Dollars are worth from 26, 70 to 2f, 80.

THE FREE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Special Correspondence of the New York Herald.

GLOBE HOTEL, SYRACUSE,

August 30, 1853. }
The opening notes to the regular overture of the State political opera have already been sounded upon the various free soil organs, and the "independen democracy" have been summoned to come forth from their hiding places and journey towards Syracuse, there to hold council upon the best men to be nominated for such offices as are to be filled at the ensuing State election, and to make other arrangements for the consolidation of the now bleeding remnants of that band of brothers who stood upon the notorious platform of Buffalo in the year of Grace

The call for this convention, which is to assemble to-morrow at noon in this saline city, is signed by Charles A. Wheaton, Robert R. Raymond, Hiram Barney, S. E. Church, L. P. Noble, E. L. Soulé, E. Marks, S. D. Porter, E. W. Stewart, " Independent Democratic State Committee." Of these Mr. Ray mond, editor of the Syracuse Chronicle, is the chief working man. They adopt the Pittsburg platform of 1852, and this will be the second State convention held in New York under such organization. Candor compels your correspondent to say that there is no prospect of a large and enthusiastic gathering of the faithful. Of all the great guns in the party but one, John P. Hale, ex Senator, from New Hampshire, will be present, and be is merely a stump orator, not a party leader. Mr. Henry Wilson, who leads the free soilers in Massachusetts, and Mr. Salmon P. Chase, who is the acknowledged head of Ohio "free democracy," are both prevented by pressing on gagaments from being with their friends of the Empire State on this occasion. So Hale is the only available piece of ordeance that will be on hand to prevent the whole affair from becoming a contemptible sizzle. From a few counties advices have been received that delegates bave been elected and that they will attend; but from many others there is a most ominous silence. The defection of the barn-burners, and the want of a popular leader, combined with the general unpopularity of the cause, has reduced the numbers and dampened the spirits of the free soilers in this State to a most astonishing extent. Junius, in his celebrated letter to the King, said:—"The coldest bodies warm with opposition; the hardest sparkle in collision. By persuading others we convince ourselves. The passions are engaged, and create a maternal affection in the mind, which forces us to love the cause for which we suffer." That this theory is generally found correct can shire, will be present, and he is merely a stump ora-

the hardest sparkle in collision. By persuading others we convince ourselves. The passions are engaged, and create a maternal affection in the mind, which forces us to love the cause for which we suffer." That this theory is generally found correct cannot be denied; but in this case it appears to be fallacious. It is doubtful whether an organization can be got up to give even a respectable minority vote for the free soil State ticket should one be put in nomination. Their only hope is that the Gerrit Smith party will unite with them on the Pittsburg platform. The vote would then be respectable in point of numbers, though triumph would be equally aboyeless. But they seem to believe that "True hope is swift and files on swallow's wings, kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures kings." It is said that it is not unlikely that the question of whether or not the support of the Maine Liquar law shall be incorporated as an article in thecreed of the free democracy will be discussed at this meeting. The Syracuse Chronicle sposes the adoption of the temperance creed, and says that heaven knows that there is work enough cut out in the Pittsburg platform for any party. A large number of the free soilers desire the adoption of this creed, while others oppose the addition of any principle whatever. The Chronicle is the advocate of the last named section. The Chronicle says it will be bad policy, because it will alienate from the cause many of "our German population" who are favorable to the principles of the party. The editor of he Chronicle viewelly thinks that if the German free soilers had to choose between freedom for the slave and "lager bier" they would choose the article with which they are most familiar. The Chronicle man desires that those who want a temperance party will form one or go to the "liberty" party. He is decidedly down upon any tinkering of the Pittsburg platform.

However, your correspondent does not imagine that there will be any wrangling in the convention. The probability now is that the attendance

chicken as different from dust and cinders, and there is not at the present writing the slightest chance of

First Day of the Convention. OPENING SCENES - ARRIVAL OF HALR AND CHASE. SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE NEW YORK HURALD.

MORNING SESSION. SYRACUSE, August 31-Noon. The independent democracy (free soil) of the State of New York have met in council at the City Hall. About one bundred delegates are present, including John P. Hale, of New York. Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, was also present. I notice no other eminent or notorious individuals occupying the scantily filled benches.

The "younger Mr. Jay," of New York, eyeglasses and all, was present, and I also noticed the enthusiastic youth who, at the Flushing festival, said he was en abolitionist because his mother told him to be one. The remaining members of the convention renerally look like broken-winded politicians.

At 12 o'clock the convention was called to order by Charles A. Wheaton, of Syracuse, whose name heads the call for the convention, and who appears to be the grand fegleman of the fair. Mr. Woraton is a regular disciple of the socialists organ, and has a stated meeting every Sanday here, where every person white, black, gray or speckled is invited

to speak when the "spirit" moves. He represents all the new lights in one person, and is particularly enthusiastic in regard to spirit rappings, atheism, jacobinism, vogetarianism, woman's rightsiam, and other pleasing fancies of that sert.

Mr. Whilaton mominated Enoch Marks, of Camillus, Onondaga county, as President of the convention pro tempore, and Sanford E. Church, of Madison, and Monroe Bryant, of New York, as accretaries protempore, which nominations were ratified by the meeting.

Some time was occupied in collecting the oredentials of delegates, which was rather unnecessary work, as handbills had been posted about the streets inviting everybody to come up and meet with the brethren on this occasion.

On metion, Messrs, Fogg, of Monroe; Soulé, of Onondaga; Cushman, of Otsego; Snow, of Madison; and Griffin of Albany, were appointed a committee to report a list of officers for the permanent organization of the convention.

After this there was an ominous silence, which remained unbroken until a delegate, who was probably from one of the "back counties" and cridently hungry, moved an adjournment for dinner.

Nobody seconded this motion, when Mr. Hale, of New York; moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft an address and resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention.

After some opposition from a delegate who wanted a larger committee Mr. Hale's motion was carried, and the chair appointed Mesers. Hele, of New York; Church, of Madison: Shelion, of Monroe; Hugh Smith, of Jefferson; and Bronson, of Wyoming.

The convention then adjourned until two o'clock,

ming.

The convention then adjourned until two o'clock and the committee on resolutions had a meeting. The only dispute likely to arise is upon the Maine Liquor law.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Maine Law thrown Overboard. The Convention reassembled at two o'clock. The attendance was somewhat increased, and four pretty girls shed the light of their smiles over the deliberations of the "friends of the slave."

The first business was a call of the delegates, when it appeared that the following counties were repre sented:-Albany, Broome, Cayuga, Chantauque, De laware, Erie, Herkimer, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, New York, Niagara, Orange, Oswego, Otsego, Onei da, Onondaga, Ontario, Richmond, St. Lawrence, Putnam, Rensselaer, Steuben, Tioga, Tomkins, Washington, Wayne, and Wyoming-about one hundred delegates.

Mr. Food, from the committee on the subject, reported the following list of permanent officers for the convention, which was adopted: -For President, John Jay, of New York; Vice-Presidents, Leonard John Jay, of New York; Vice Presidents, Leonard Gibbs, of Washington; Alexander Loomis, of Oswego; Jacob Ford, of Delaware: Secretaries, S. E. Church, of Madison; Monroe Bryaat, of New York. Mr. Jay, on taking the chair, read a speech, in which he expressed his diffidence and his want of familiarity with deliborative assembles. But this was a time when a man had no right to be diffident. We had no right in these times to satisfy our personal predilections. The time had come for a change. Burke said that a great empire and a little mind were unfit associates. And it must have been a little mind which could propose the finality question to such a people as inhabit this great country. The time was favorable for the construction of the free democratic party; the old democratis and the whigs were broken and divided, without principles and almost without leaders. The speaker hoped that this good opportunity would be improved, and that the free democrats would soon cause American slavery to exist but in name.

The "younger Mr. Jay" will never be a great orator; he bas a very thin voice, and his style is rather awkward.

On motion of Mr. Church, Mesers, Jesup, of

tor; he has a very thin voice, and his style is rather awkward.

On motion of Mr. Church, Messrs. Jesup, of Wayne; Snow, of Madison; Moore, of Clinton; Rose, of New York; Soulé, of Onondaga; Babecck, of Oreans; Fogg, of Monroe, and Mudge, of Oneida, were appointed a committee to present to the Convention a list of candidates to be supported at the coming election.

election.

Mr. Halk, chairman of the committee on resolu-

a list of canonates to be supported at the coming election.

Mr. Halk, chairman of the committee on resolutions appeared, and was greeted with loud applause. He read the following resolutions:—

Whereas, The independent democracy of New York bave, on other it cecasions, solemply acknowledged the imprative political necessity which forced them to absolve their former political relations and to plant themselves upon the platform of a new and perm ment political party—a necesity founded in the general profligacy and moral debasement of existing parties—in their wanton abandomeent of the cheriabed doctrines of the Fathers of the Republic—in their mad attempts to link inseparably the ganeral government to fastitutions opposed to its spirit and temper, made still more odious by the exectment of cruel and oppressive laws against a portion of the people equally entitled to protection with ohors—and, finally, in the imposition of new and extraordinary tests of political standing not know a to any former history of varties and repugnant alike to their sease of moral right and duty. And, whereas, assembed again in an unificate Convention, confirmed in their convictions of the rectified of their past course, and of the measures they propose, for which they are willing always to appeal to the judgment of an intelligent people, as they have schemnly appealed to the Great Ruler of Nations. Be it therefore,

Resolved, That the independent democratic party into organized for the purpose of a sectional warfare upon the constitutional rights or interests of any portion of the constitution of these functed Sates, and that our efforts for the restriction and final overthrow of sixrey are dictated by a sincere desire to place our country and its constitution in such a position that we may, without the object of ours we intend to meet and discharge our constitutional duties and obligations.

Resolved, That the platform of principles adopted at the netional convention of independent democracy assembled at Buffalo in 1848, and again at

1862 continues to receive our unqualified approbation and support.
Resolved, That liberty, to secure which to ourselves and our posterity the constitution was formed and adopted is the great national interest, to main tain, defend and promote which, we may appeal to true-hearted men from every part of the country; that slevery is local sectional and temporal, having no valid sanction by human legislation, and that in seeking to protect our government from being accribed, controlled and administered by the slave holding interest, we are practically carrying out the advice of the Father of his Country, and adopting the only course which can be pursued to render our institutions of government stable and perpendal. dl. solved, That we continue to regard the act of Con

petual.

Resolved, That we continue to regard the act of Congress known as the Fugitive Stave law with the deepast abhorence, and that our convictions that it is clearly beyond the pale of the constitution, as it is beyond the sanctions of all rightful legislation, are convictions which we expressed at the period of its enactment, and which have been only strengthened by all subsequent reflections; that the time has now fully come when a decent respect to the opinions of a large and intelligent portion of our fellow citizens demands of the judiciary of the government that not only the question of the constitutionality of this law, but of the whole relation of the federal government to the institution of slavery, be resummed and sattled, not upon the authority of presedent, but upon the original and fundamental principles of natural and constitutional law.

Resolved, That upon questions affecting the internal policy of this Stats we continue to affirm the doctrins of previous conventions; and hence we maintain that a wise and true policy demands that the constant care of the, State be directed to the passage of lars which shall secure equal rights and privileges to all its citizens, and the right of trial by jury to all, without regard to color or condition; to encourage the diffusion of general education among all the people; to promote the interests of agriculture, and especially by the establishment of schools and colleges devoted to agricultural science, and by encouraging the conversion of all leasabold estates into estates in fee. To hasten a developement of all the resources of the State by footering a wise and prudent system of internal improvements. To provide for the preservation of the public merals and the right of such preservation of the public merals and the right of such preservation of the public merals and the right of such preservation of the public merals and the right of such preservation of the public merals and the right of such preservation of the public merals and the right of such as ma

policy the high destiny to which a gracious Providence has manifestly invited it by becoming the first among the States of the earth.

The resolutions having been accepted—Mr. Hale soid that as he had reported the resolutions it probably became him to say a word in their favor. I do not think much of resolutions speaking in the plural number. We have passed a great many resolutions—all the free States have passed a great many resolutions—all the free States have passed a great many—and if the standard of our principles was to be judged by our resolutions we sustain a very high character; such is not the fact. What we want is a little resolution put into our resolutions. We want to go up to the bailot-box like men. We believe that the commands of God are exceeding broad; that they cover everything except election, and every act except that of voting. We lose sight of our moral duties when we should not do so. Let us suppose that some person from a new sphere should come here and want to know something about us. Socially, we could give him a very flattering account. He would then inquire about government, and we would tell him that the government was lodged in the hands of the whole people. The ballot of the poor laborer tells with the same force as that of the richest. Then he would say that it was a most equitable one. That everybody was responsible for the errors of the government. Of course there can be no division of moral responsibility, though some of our clergy have ascertained that it can be harmered out so as to rost nowhere. (Laughter and applause.) They have also discovered that there can be a crime without a criminal. But how would the moral sense of the stranger be shocked when you told him that there was a compact and that there was a fetter in the shape of a constitution. But he would elihim that there was a compact and that there was a fetter in the shape of a constitution. But he would what they can against stayery and its grave may be dug at once. National price should will let you. But you will not site because you are similed of steepping over the line. Let out a majority of freemen in any one State join together and do what they can against slavery and its grave may be dug at once. National price should argo you to

it. The great national characteristic of the United States is the fugitive slave law. The State of New York was never so ripe for the harvest as it is now. In 1848 you had an hundred and twenty thousand votes. In 1862 one hundred thousand of them descried—perhaps they had not so good an antislavery joandidate. (Applause and laughter.) I may safely say that half of them are disgusted with their position—(cries of "True")—and the rest are disappointed, because they have got nothing. (Cheers.) They can all be brought back with reso lution. Mr. Hale then proceeded to give the history of the Koszta affair at Smyrna, and the enthusiasm which was created by it in the United States, as proving that the peopie were still in favor of universal liberty. He closed with an appeal in favor of the higher law, which, he said, "We will obey let the consequences to existing political organizations be what they may." (Cheers and applause)

There were cries for "Chase," when Mr. Hale said that Mr. Chase would speak in the evening.

There was a great cry for "Douglass," when—Free. Douglass (colored) rose and excused himself from speaking on the ground that he was not a delegate.

A vote was then passed that Douglass he invited to

lelegate.

A vote was then passed that Douglass be invited to address the Couvention, but he still declined.

The resolutions were read separately, and acted

upon.
Mr. Kino, of Otsego, moved to strike out the words of "Buffalo platform of 1848." He did not desire to coax up the ghost of that party to frighten

mapbody.

Mr. ROBERTS, of Rockport, opposed the amendment. He wanted the descriers to know that there were those who still lived up to that platform.

A DELEGATE hoped the motion would be with

were those who still lived up to that platform.

A Delegate hoped the motion would be withdrawn.

Mr. Kino said he was willing to have his amendment voted down, but he would not withdraw it. There could be no utility in voting for both platforms if they were antagonistic.

Mr. Halk, of New York, thought there were some benefits about the keeping in of the Buffalo platform. It was a good thing to work by. Mr. Webster, who was the greatest whig in the country—in his own opinion, at least—said it was good whig doctrine, and that was a reason by which whigs could be appealed to. Then to the democrate you could say we are still on the Buffalo platform, and then the hundred thousand deserters could come back. My friend's argument is after the same fashion as that of the Caliph Omer in relation to the library of Alexandria. He said that if the library contained anything that conflicted with the Koran it ought to be destroyed, and if it agreed with the Koran there was no need of keeping it. (Laughter and applause.) The amendment was rejected, and the resolution—"to provide for the presorvation of the public morals and the right of each citizen to reduce taxation and crime by proper an atringent legislation directed against the causes of taxation and crime"—elicited considerable debate.

Mr. Sprague, of St. Lawrence, wanted the resolution more definite. He wanted no dodging—let us appreach the question like men.

Mr. Hurchins, of Onondaga, was also opposed to the resolution, and wanted a resolutionexpressive of the scale of the Maine law, but that he was an advocate of the Maine law, but that he was an agrocate of the Maine law, but that he was in favor of the resolution was adopted as it stands.

Mr. Hurchins, of Onondaga, was also opposed to the resolution and wanted a resolutionexpressive of the resolution was adopted as it stands.

Mr. Hurchins, of Onondaga, was also opposed to the resolution in the same of the was an advocate of the Maine law, but that he was an agrocate of the Maine law, but that he was an advocat

and not only included to Maine law, but a great many other good things.

The resolution was adopted as it stands.

Mr. Hall made a complumentary speech relative to Gerrit Smith, who hall just entered the hall. That gentleman rose and was received with tremendous applause. He said a few words in reply, and said he was sorry that he could not have Mr. Hale with him in Congress, but he should have the "light of his beattiful example."

Mr. Sprague, of St. Lawrence, presented the following resolution:—

beautiful example."

Mr. Spragur, of St. Lawrence, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the principles of the Maine law are emphatically the principles of the State of New York, and we hold that no man should be presented for any of he who is not known to be sound on that subject.

Mr. Colk, of Ononinga, rose to second this resolution, and said that it gave him great pleasure to do so. The time was coming when this would be a great political question, and the free democracy should define its position.

Mr. King, of Otsego, opposed the resolution.

Mr. Root, of Niagara, moved the following as an amendment:

Roselved. That the present excise law is but a shield for himorality, crime, taxation, and wrong; and therefore, it is the sense of this convention that the Legislature of this State ought to pass a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating crimis, and it is the duty of the people to sustain such prohibitory law.

Mr. Halle moved that the whole subject be laid on the table, but withdrew the motion in order that a delegate might express his mind in favor of the original resolution, which he defended with much vigor.

Mr. King, of Ot ego, saidthere were a great many good temperance men who did not believe in the Maine law, therefore we ought to let it rest.

A Delegate said he had not come to a temperance convention, and demanded the "question," which was taken, and Mr. Hale's motion was adopted.

ance convention, and demanded the "question," which was taken, and Mr. Hale's motion was adopted. So both resolution and amendment were laid on the table by a very small majority.

At this time, Mr. Lawrence, District Attorney and

prosecutor in the Jerry rescue cases, entered hall, and was received with a round of hisses. left.

The rejection of the Maine law, when it came to the point, created considerable dissatisfaction in the Governion, as it has always been considered as one of the cardinal principles of the free soil party.

On motion the Chark was directed to appoint a

State Central Committee.

Mr. Mison, of Syracuse, wauted to call the attention to certain free soil tracts, in the sale of which he had an interest. The State was to be thoroughly

canvassed by colporteurs with tracts.

A resolution recommending the Syracuse Chronicle as the advocate of the principles of the party was voted down, but afterwards passed in an

amended form.

Mr. Food, from the committee on the subject, reported the following as the State ticket to be supported at the ensuing election:

For Secretary of State-Charles B. Selgwick, of Sy. For Comptroller—Seth M Gates, of Wyoming.
For Attorney General—John Jay, of New York.
For State Treasurer—Nathan Soule, of Onondags.
For State Engineer—Eins Cornell, of Rochester.
For Canal Commissioner—Charles G. Case, of Onwego For State Prison Inspector—Horace Boardman, of Chaton.

For State Plant Charton (Charton For Judge of the Court of Appeals (full term)—Leanard Gibbs, of Washington. For short term, to fill a vacouncy—Edward J. Chars, of Niagara.

For Clerk of Court of Appeals—Thomas G. Frost, of

For clerk of court of Appears—Incurs of Front, or Oreida.

This ticket was ratified by the Convention.
The Chair announced the State Central Committee as follows:—Lyman Clary, Robert R. Raymond, E. L. Soule, Enoch Marks, Charles A. Wheaton, of Onondaga: D. H. Frost, of Madison; Samuel D. Porter, of Monroe; K. H. Spencer, of Oswego, E. A. Stansbary, of New York.

Mr. Hale made a few remarks, urging the necessite of organization in counties and towas, and cited

Stansbury, of New York.

Mr. Hale made a few remarks, urging the necessity of organization in counties and bowns, and cited the example of Massachusetts, where by hard work the free soil party had got the State in their own hands, so that they will choose one of their party, Henry Wilson, who was brought up on the sneemaker's bench, to be Governor of the State this fall. They even elected Charles Sumner a member of the Constitutional Convention for Marshfield in opposition to Fletcher Webster, and the election was held on the 7th of March, (laughter and applause,) and all by a little organization. Such should be the work in this State, and the people would come to us when they found we were not to be sold. The year 1548 had caused the shadow to go bask on the dial plate of liberty many degrees. Why? Because the principles of liberty were only used by trading political aspirants, who, after that they had satisited their own ends, told the god of humanity and justice that they had not done with him and wanted nothing more of him. They deserted us shamefully. They did not observe the common delicacy of the courtesan and wait to be solicited—they went over without that ceremony, and consequently their reward was small. (Laughter and applause.) It was absurd for anybody to think that the present corrapt government is to last much longer. They call us infidels; but it is atheism to believe that the present corrapt government will exist. I would rather believe that there was no God than that God would smile on such a horrible institution as that of American slavery. (Applause.) The time is most favorable for the permanency of our party. The people are sick of the old parties and their leaders. Therefore, gentlemen, my advice to you may be given under three heads:—dirst, work; second, work; third, work. (Cheers and applause.)

After the adoption of a resolution enjoining the necessity of State, county and town organization, the Convention, at six o'clock, adjourned without day, Mr. Wheaton having announced that there w

evening.

There was no great amount of enthusiasm manifested. Some half a dozen negroes were present as delegates. For a free soil gathering the proceed-lags were stapidly respectable.

designes. For a free soil gathering the proceedings were stapidly respectable.

Supposed Murderer Arrested.—On the Fourth of last July a man by the name of John Worley was murdered near Charleston, Kanawha county, Va., and robbed of \$3,000. Circumstances led to the suspicion that a man named William Patton, alias William Walton, was the murderer. Patton left that vicinity a day after the murder. A few days since officers Rose and Rycer, of this city, received information that he was in Alexandria, Ky., and, proceeding thither, succeeded in arresting him, and brought him to this city yesterday afternoon. Patton had in his possession, when arrested, about \$750 in money, a revolving pistol, and a large dirk laste, rusten with blood. He will be taken to Charleston this morning.—Circumstic Commercial, Ang 30.

The station to se of the Boston and Maine Railro Company in Semerville, was destroyed by tire on it

THE DEATH PENALTY.

DANIEL T. WOODWARD.

This man will be hung to-day, in Washington city, for the murder of his wife. Great efforts have been made recently to induce the President to interpose in behalf of the unfortunate criminal; but the facts of the case, as legally brought out upon the trial, so clearly convicted him of the deed that the Executive has not considered himself just fied in interfering with the progress of the law, and Daniel T. Woodward will suffer to-day for the appalling crime of which he was convicted. The Washington Star of the 31st ult. has the following in relation to

Star of the 31st ult. has the following in relation to Woodward:—

We give to day such information of interest as we have been able to collect, respecting the concern felt for, and efforts made in his behalf by his relatives and friends, the manner in which he spends his time, his feelings, and state of mind in view of the certainty of his approaching dissolution.

On Monday the Rev. Messrs. Woods, Scrivener, and Dennison, met at Col. Thompson's (or e of his counsel) room at 10 o'clock, and after consultation it was decided that they should call again upon the Attorney General and President, not because that they expected to obtain a respite or pardon for Woodward, but in the hopes that this final answer from the President, refusing to interfere in his case, would convince Woodward that it was useless for him lorger to indulge in the hope that his sentence would finally be commuted, and induce him to prepare for his rapidly approaching end.

After waiting upon the Attorney General and the President, and being informed by the President that he had examined carefully the evidence given on the day of the trial on both sides, and could not interfere in the case, they returned to the jail, sent word to the day of the trial on both sides, and could not interfere in the case, they returned to the jail, sent word to the case of the relative to have a short interview with him. Mr. Woodward returned answer that he was then engaged with some female friends, and that he could not see them, but he would be at liberty in a short time. After remaining as long as their other engagements would permit, they sent to him again this time sending up their names, informing him that they had called upon the District Attorney and the President, and had a message from the President for him, that they wished to have a short interview with him, but would not detain him long, that he could request the ladies to withdraw for a moment. He yielded to the request, but as they entered the cell, taking the watch out of his pocket, he said—"Be sh

net indifference, and replied: "All that remains for me to do is then to prepare for my approaching end. I am not at all surprised at the President's decision; for if the evidence he has examined is to be believed, or even one-fourth of it, he could not have acted otherwise."

for if the evidence he has examined is to be believed, or even one fourth of it, he could not have acted otherwise."

In his conversations upon the subject of a pardon with his friends and counsel, and, indeed, in his letter to the President, he has always said that he did not desire to be seat to the penitentiary; that all he wanted was to be pardoned and allowed to go beyond the limits of the United States; that if the President and the citizens believed him guilty he was as willing to be a sacrifice to the law as any one else. Till yesterday he has expressed his determination on the day of the execution to denounce twenty-nine of the thirty-three witnesses who testified against him as perjured. Yesterday, however, when the subject was alluded to, he said he had concluded to take the advice of his spiritual advisers, who had urged him to be calm, and not to touch upon any subject upon which he weuld likely be excited.

We learned at the jail last evening, when we went up to visit Mr. Woodward, that none are allowed to see him except his relatives, spiritual advisers, counsel, and some few friends—and upon inquiry whether his friends visited him daily, was told that his mother had not been in for some days, that his sisters had not called upon him lately, but that his brother and brother's wife visited him frequently. On further inquiry, we also learned that his brother would have prepared expressly for him a beautiful walnut coffin; that the hearse would convey the body to one of the cemeteries in Georgetown, and placed in a vanit there for the present.

This morning we were informed that Woodward was as cheerful and apparently as indifferent about his fate as at any period of his confinement. He still deciares that he is not guilty of the murder of his wife, and the indication is now that he will never make any confession of guilt.

O'Donoghne was convicted for the murder was one of the most brutal recorded in the annals of crime. It was a double homioide, the wretch having also killed the daughter of Mrs. K

BENRY JENNINGS.

This unfortunate man will be executed at St. Joseph, Missouri, to-day, for the murder of Mr. E. H. Willard. The circumstances attending the perpetration of the crime for which Jennings is to suffer are so horrifying that we cannot refrain from giving them in detail :-

them in detail:

Early in the spring of 1852 a Mr. E. H. Willard came to St. Joseph, and entered upon the business of auctioneering; but unfortunately soon he became too familiar with the grog shop, began to neglect his business, and to fall into debt; and, as is always the case, to mix with the worst of associates. In the latter part of July it became known that he was going to leave town, and, as a matter of course, some dissatisfied creditors, among whom were the three persons now waiting their trial in the Buchanan county jail, with the condemned Jennings above named. On the night previous to the day on which it was expected he would leave a delegation of these worthless were posted around his house to watch his movements. After prowling about during the entire night, and meeting with no opportunity to accomplish their nefarious designs, they seized upon him in the morning, and in the broad blaze of day marched him out of one of the principal streets to a brush on the north of the town, and, as savages only do, tied him fast to a tree, and literally whipped him to death. Within a half mile of the court house of the city of St. Joseph an American citizen was strung up, and under a noonday sun, for the space of three long hours, scourged until death came to his relief.

The corpse was a most heart rending spectacle,

The corpse was a most heart rending spectacle, being cut into minced meat from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head, and the scull fractured.

As soon as it was known by the citizens that this horrible deed had been committed four individuals were arrested, the culprit Jennings being among the number. After an examination in a Justices Court

number. After an examination in a Justices Court, they were committed for murder in the first degree, to await their trial in the Circuit Court. Jennings was accordingly tried at the last spring term of that Court, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung, which sentence has been sustained and ordered to be executed by the Supreme Court of the State. Thus it seems the unfortunate Jennings will expiate with his life the guilt of this awful deed. He is a young man of excellent family and rather prepossessing appearance. His parents live in Ohio, but are utterly unable to avert the clow which is about to fall upon their son. He leaves a young and beautiful wife, and, perhaps, one child. Whatever induced him to take port in this bloody deed seems a matter of mystery to his numerous friends.

David Jewell, who was convicted at Pittsburg of the murder of a man named Mitchell, was to be hung

the murder of a man named Mitchell, was to be hung to-day in accordance with the death warrant of the Governor of Pennsylvania; but a new trial having been applied for, which cannot be argued before the October term of the Court, a respite has been granted.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN IN St. LOUIS.—Mrs. Mary Miller, with of a steamboat cook named Louis Miller, committed suicide in this city on last evening. The deceased and her husband boarded with Miss Baker, at her house, No. 276 North Second street. About two o'clock yesterday afteracoa she went to Brookie's drog store, on the corner of Morgan and Third streets, and purchased a quantity of accepted as the second street. As she was returning home from the store she met an acquaintance, a man named Little, and told him she had procured arcenic for the purpose of killing herself, and that she was determined to die, because she was ill used by her husband. Little, fearing such a result, as her manner was very carrest, wrote a note immediately to Miss Baker, detailing his conversation with Mrs. Miller, and stated her threat. She received the note, and read it to Mrs. Miller, who had returned to her boarding house in the mean time, and asked her if it was true that she had purchased arsenic to kill herself, which was denied by the latter. About four o'clock she complained that she felt mwell, and went to the kitchen to make some gruel. She propared some, and drank a considerable quantity of it. In a few minutes afterwards the effects of the poison became apparent, and the remaining boarders seat off for a physician. When the medical attendant arrived, she firmly refused to take any medicine or astadote which he profilered, and died in a short time. She she firmly refused to take any medicine or autidos which he profered, and died in a short time. She was only eighteen years of age, and had nean married a year and a half.—St. Louis News, Aug. 25.

THE ROOMSTEE RAPPERS. - A untional convention of the spirit rangers and medl ms will com-mence to-day at. Rousester, and, continue for three days. Creat times are expected.

EXTRAORDINARY DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING.—On Saturday evening last, during the severe thunder shower, the house of Mr. Needbam Nichols in Reading, was struck by thunderbolts and nearly ruined. Those who happened to be looking towards the house when it was struck state that half a dozen bolts descended upon the house simultaneously, and the appearance of the shattered ruin confirms the statement. A hole was made in the side of the chimney, and a large hole some six feet aguare was torn in the roof. The lightning spread to all parts of the house, completely shattering it, so that it will have to be rebuilt. Doors were torn from their hinges, windows smashed, timbers charred, and a general wreck prevailed everywhere. Mr. Nichols was sitting in a chair reading a paper. Strange to say, although the paper was burned and a chair standing beside him was injured, Mr. Nichols himself received no injury. Mrs. Nichols was lying upon a bed, but escared injury. The lightning descended into the cellar, where it punched a hole in the wall and escaped. The house, in its present position, is a great curiosity.—Boston Journal, Aug. 31.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKEY.

THURSDAY, September 1-6 P. M.

THURSDAY, September 1—6 P. M.

There was a pretty general improvement in the stool market to day, and greater activity in those fancies which have for some days past been rather quiet. Parker Veir was in better demand this morning, and closed at an im-provement on the opening price. Nicaragua Transit is firmly maintained in the face of large transactions. Cum-berland Coal was in moderate request at yesterday's quotations, but the upward movement has exhausted itself, We have no change to report in Eric or Harism. They are, comparatively, much neglected. Speculation in suber of them is, for the present, entirely out of the question. Stouington appears to be in demand at better prices. We understand that the great Eastern mail will be again carried over this route to Boston. Providence &c. The sales of Florence and Keyport continue modes ate, but the market value of the stock is steadily appreciating. The company are, we learn, progressing rapidly in their improvements. There were large sales of McCulloch to day at a slight advance. In railroad bonds we notice more activity, without any advance in prices. Bank stocks are dull. Quotations current at the first board to day, compared with those ruling at the close yesterday, show an advance in Florence and Keyport of per cent; Parker Vein, M; Stonington Railroad, 1; and a decline in Canton Company of \$4 percent; Morris Canal, \$5; Pennsylvania Coal, \$4; Nicaragua Transit, \$6 New York Central Railroad, \$6. The market after the first tourd was firm at quotations.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of

this port to day amounted to \$162,409 61g payments, \$06.543 07; balance, \$0.100,664 22.

We learn that the Atlantic Back of Georgia has a cir-

culation in Illinois and other Western States of about three bundred thousand dollars, not one dollar of which is secured. So far as we can learn the bank has no loestion in Georgia-that it is owned by capitalists in this city and at the West, that it has no place of redemption, that it is, in fact, an imaginary thing altogether. The bank was started upon a principle similar to that practised in New Jersey by Wall street capitalists in forming banks under the free banking law of that State. The Le gislature of New Jersey have expunged all these sham banks, and they have been closed up. A certain class of fluanciers are using the State of Georgia in the same way; and it is due to the country at large that a stop should at once be put to it. If Gov. Cobb of Georgia locks on quietly and sees the community saddled with a paper currency issued regardless of the laws of that State he is guilty of great dereliction of duty, and is not the man we took him to be. His attention has been heretofore particularly drawn to this matter, and the publi

are anxiously waiting for some decided official movement.

Mr. Draper's regular weekly sale of stocks will take at 12% o'clock. Some very desirable securies will be offered among which are some Fire Insurance stocks.

The total coinage of the United States Mint, Philadeldelphia, from the 1st of January to the 1st of September. 1853, and for the same time last year, has been as an

xed:—
United Status Mint, Philadelphia—Total Coinage.
 Dollars
 \$39 000 00

 Balf Dollars
 995 004 00

 Quarter Pollars
 1,767,565 00

 Binnes
 33 501 00

 Faif Dimes
 161,251 00

 Three Cents
 338 550 00
 Total Silver..... \$3,604 861 00 Copper. \$3,008 501 00
\$32,718 29
Gold Silver and Copper. \$51 416.882 29
Gold Bars cast \$434,119 25
Total. \$59,951,001 54
In 1852 33,711,378 61 The gold bullion deposited in August was .-From California 1832 Other sources 124,000 Total 82,617,562 Silver bullion 28,500

The gold deporits for the first eight months of 1851, 1852 and 1553, were :-UNITED STATES MINT - GOLD DEPOSITS. UNITED STATES MINT—GOLD DEPOSITE
1851. 1852.
January. \$5 071 699 \$4,101,688
February. \$3 004 979 \$3 010,292
March. 2,886 271 \$3 082 166
April 2,878,253 \$3 091,097
May. \$2,99 491 4,335 578
June. \$3 537 560 0,689 474
July. \$3,127 517 4,193,880
August. 4,135 812 2,071,583 4,545 179 3,505,431 4,512,000 Total.....\$28,005,143 \$32 045,598 \$37,738,620

.....

\$4,512,000

The amount of gold and gold dust from California en tered per manifests at the Custom House of this por during the month of August, was \$3,958,912, against \$4,803,838 for the same mouth in 1852, and \$4,105,689 for the same month in 1851.

The Camden and Atlantic Railroad of New Jersey has

completed ten miles of its road to Haddonfield, and it is expected that the whole line will be suished by the middle of December next. The stock subscriptions having been filled as far as the Board of Directors wished, they have decided upon the issue of three hundred thousan dollars of mortgage bonds for completing the payments

for the iron rails and equipments of the road,
A meeting of citizens was held at Savannah on Tueday at which a subscription of one million was authorized in behalf of the Savannah and Gulf Railroad. Two agents were appointed to go to Europe to raise a portion of the money for the construction of the road.

The samezed statement exhibits the condition of the

Bank of the State of Missouri, according to an official report made on the morning of the 30th June, 1853:--BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

We also contrast its present condition in some of its leading Hems with that presented by the report on the mat Desember last:-

| Dec | 1852 | June | 1859 | Dec | 1852 | June | 1859 | Dec | 1852 | June | 1859 | Dec | 1859 | Depresits\$1,071,000 \$1,387,000 lacresco\$260 000 interest and ex-

| Interest and ex-consignment | 171 000 | 200 000 Increase | 20 000 | Contingent fund, | 20 000 | 91 000 Decrease | 115 000 | Circulation | 2 475 000 | 2,559 000 Decrease | 65 000 | It will be seen by this comparative statement that the lace in the fast or South, which is considered good policy, as it is evidence that the bank is solling her exchange at market are say fart as it market. It will be observed by the contrast that the old streetyped item of \$10.000 as "abstraction funds," has rankbed, and, a \$2.25, \$2 to \$50. Swins—None to speak of. bank is now to the habit of heeping but a small cash ba-

a consequence, the contingent fund has fallen to \$91,000 from \$206,000. We notice there is a small dimination in the Illinois Bank funds, nearly \$10,000, the amount on

and being now about \$42,000. The following will show the condition of the present surperded debt of the mother bank and branches, by bank in this respect compares very favorably with its

banches:

Mother Rank. 21.469
Falmyra Branch 21.469
Springfield Branch 22.898
Izxington Branch 17.137
Fayotte Branch 21.15
Cape Girnsdeau Branch 11.789

— Which is nearly the following per cent on the actual oapital:-
 Palmyra
 120,000
 13

 Spring field
 120,000
 17

 Lexing on
 120,000
 14

 Cape dirardoau
 120,000
 05

 Fayette
 120,000
 13

 The surpended debt of the bank and branches has in 120,000
 14

creased and decreased within the past six months, as

Mother Bank, decrease. 449
Fayette, Gecrease. 1,536
Cape Girardeau, formerly at Jackson, decrease. 2030
Springfield, increase. 3864
Lexington, increase. 3,666
The circulation of the bank is not quite double the

amount of its capital, and the specie on hand is equal to forty one cents on the dollar of the circulation and de

amount of its capital, and the specie on hand is equal to forty one cents on the dollar of the circulation and da posits united.

Stock Ezchange.

Taussaar, Sept. 1, 1852.

\$5000 U S 6's '67. b3 122% 200 sha Gum Gl Co...s5 19% 7000 First 100 Penn coup 5's 100 250 do...s5 19% 100 Penn coup 5's 100 250 do...s5 19% 100 Penn coup 5's 100 250 do...s5 19% 1000 Penn coup 5's 100 250 do...s5 19% 1000 Eric 1st Mge Es 115% 100 do...b60 20% 1000 Eric 1st Mge Es 115% 100 do...b10 20% 1000 Eric 1st Mge Es 115% 100 do...b10 20% 1000 Eric 1st Mge Es 115% 100 do...b10 20% 1000 Eric 1st Mge Es 115% 100 do...b10 20% 1000 Eric 1st Mge Es 115% 100 do...b10 20% 1000 Eric 1st Mge Es 115% 100 do...b10 20% 1000 Eric 1st Mge Es 110 0 do...b10 20% 1000 Eric 1st Mge Es 110 0 do...b10 20% 1000 Eric 1st Mge Es 110 0 do...b10 20% 1000 Eric 1st Mge Es 110 0 do...b10 20% 1000 Eric 1st Mge Es 110 0 NY Central RR. 114% 20% 100 do...b10 114% 100 do...b10 114% 100 do...b10 114% 100 do...b10 114% 100 do...b20 16% 225 Eric Raitead. 33 74% 100 Fenna Coal Co...83 110% 225 Eric Raitead. 33 74% 100 Fenna Coal Co...83 110% 225 Eric Raitead. 33 74% 100 Fenna Coal Co...83 110% 225 Eric Raitead. 33 74% 100 Fenna Coal Co...83 110% 225 Eric Raitead. 33 74% 100 Fenna Coal Co...83 110% 225 Eric Raitead. 33 74% 100 Fenna Coal Co...83 110% 225 Eric Raitead. 33 74% 100 Fenna Coal Co...83 110% 225 Eric Raitead. 33 74% 100 Fenna Coal Co...83 110% 225 Eric Raitead. 33 74% 100 Fenna Coal Co...83 110% 225 Eric Raitead. 33 74% 100 Fenna Coal Co...83 110% 225 Eric Raitead. 33 74% 100 Fenna Coal Co...83 110% 225 Eric Raitead. 33 74% 100 Fenna Coal Co...83 110% 225 Eric Raitead. 33 74% 100 Fenna Coal Co...83 110% 225 Eric Raitead. 33 74% 100 Fenna Coal Co...83 110% 225 Eric Raitead. 33 74% 100 Fenna Coal Co...83 110% 225 Eric Raitead. 33 74% 100 Fenna Coal Co...83 110% 225 Eric Raitead. 33 74% 100 Fenna Coal Co...83 110% 225 Eric Raitead. 33 74% 100 Fenna Coal Co...83 110% 2200 do....80 85% 200 do....80 8 er Coal Cos60 19 do......83 19 %

CITY TRADE REPORT.

THUSSIAY, Sept. 1—6 P. M.

ASING.—But 35 barrels were sold to day, at former rates.

Buranerupps.—Flour was in still better demand, partly for immediate but chiefly for future delivery, at advancing prices. The day's business comprised 24,000 barrels: sour at \$4614 a \$5; superfine No. 2, at \$5 a \$5 1345; ordinary to choice State, at \$5 50 a \$5 65%; mixel to fancy Western, at \$5 50%; a \$5 75; fancy Genesee and Ohic, at \$5 68% a \$5 87%; extra Western, at \$5 76 a 60 37%; and extra Genese, at \$5 76 a \$6 63%. Commitment remained scarce and nominal. There were 800 barrels Southern disposed of at a slight improvement on yesterday's quotations. Rye flour and corn mest were achanged. Wheat was even more active, though and dearw. The day's transactions were computed at 120 000 busbels, chiefly Western white, here and to arrive, at \$1 32; at 135; but including some red at \$1 22; a let at \$10; a undry parcels Genesee white, at \$1 36 a \$1 37%; and a few Caradian do., in bond, at \$1 27 a \$1 25. About 2.500 busbels rye changed hands, at 90c. a 90% per busbels. Osts were unaltored. Corn seemed in besit request and firm. The operations consisted of \$7.500 busbels at 73 a 75c. for round 74%, or a 75c. for mixed and yellow Western and yellow yellow, 75% or a 75c. for on mixed and yellow Western; and 77c a 78c for yellow Southern per busbel.

Copper.—Some 1,200 bags Rio found buyers at 9% or mixed and white Southern; 75c a 76c, for unsound white and yellow 75% or a 75c for on mixed and yellow Western; and 77c a 78c for yellow Southern per busbel.

Copper.—Some 1,200 bags Rio found buyers at 9% or mixed and white Southern; 75c a 76c, for unsound white fore forego its insertion

Copon.—The day's sales reached 1,400 balos, at steady prices.

Figures.—To Liverpool, rates were firmer, with angegenents of about 30,000 a 40,000 bushsis wheat at 7% of a bound at Charleston, for London, with rice at 45s per ton. To California, rates ware about 20,000 to 25,000 bushels what were engaged at 75% a round four of the second at 15c. and a flour THURSDAY, Sept. 1-6 P. M.
ASDS.—But 35 barrels were sold to day, at fore

FROM:—There were not bear to be a second of the second of

Cubs, bhds...... 34,761
 New Orleans
 2 861

 Porto Rico
 5 707

 St. Croix
 168

 Surinam
 —
 45,317 Total hhds..... 43,497 45,40T 12,370 22,870 Total blds. 4: 497 49 399 45 407
Total boxes 50 886 53 008 12,370
Total bags 13,855 17,248 22,870
Total bags 13,855 17,248 22,870
Total cases 100
Tallow—Some 1,500 lbs. prime were purchased at 10%c. a 10%c per lb.
Tonasco—The demand was limited for crude, of which there were soid 50 hlds. Kentucky at 7%c. a 9%c.; and 55 bale. Havana in bond, for export, on private teram. Antexné is a comparative statement of the stock of domestic ichacoco in tais market, September 1:—

1862. 1853. Darasec.
Kentucky hlds. 12,481 7,480 5,001
Meryland 2 3 5,001
Meryland 6 3 500
N Carolima and Virg a 204 168 38
Ohio. 1

Oh!o..... WHERET was more solve the sales reached 1,700 bbbs, western and prison at 50 ½c a 20c., and 50 hads, drudge at 20c. a 25 ½c per gallon.

La meste Surkets.

Camemoon Cariza Manuer, Aug. St.—At market 5 312 catile, about 2,000 bowes, and 1 212 strees. Prissect beff extra, per cut., 57 501 first quality, 57; second do , 50 a 56 75. third do, \$550 a 56; ordinary, 54 as 53 Hides 56 per cut. Tallow, 57 a \$7 50. Pelts, 58 a 51 25. Califains, 11c or 15. Vest calvas, 55 83, 516 to \$12 150 a tunific. Since—Working oxes \$102, \$115, \$105, \$145, \$100 to \$210. Chemand calves. But to